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(54) Title: HUMAN GLUTAMATE RECEPTOR PROTEINS			
(57) Abstract The invention provides human metabotropic glutamate receptors 3 and 4 (human mGluR3 and human mGluR4), DNAs encoding the receptors and a method for screening for compounds which bind to or modulate the activity of the receptors.			

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HUMAN GLUTAMATE RECEPTOR PROTEINS

The invention relates to the novel human metabotropic glutamate receptors 3 and 4 (human mGluR3 and human mGluR4) and polypeptide fragments thereof, DNA coding therefor and oligonucleotide fragments thereof, antibodies specific for the receptors and a method for screening for compounds capable of binding to or modulating the activity of the receptors.

- 10 In the mammalian central nervous system, L-glutamate serves as a major excitatory neurotransmitter. The interaction of glutamate with its membrane bound receptors is believed to play a role in many important neuronal processes including fast synaptic transmission, synaptic plasticity, and long term
15 potentiation. These processes are fundamental to the maintenance of life and normal human abilities such as learning and memory (Monaghan, D.T. et al., 8 Neuron 267 (1992)).

- In addition to its role in normal human physiology, interaction
20 of L-glutamate with its receptors is believed to play a key role in many neurological disorders such as stroke, epilepsy, and head trauma, as well as neurodegenerative processes such as Alzheimer's disease (Olney, R.W., 17 Drug Dev. Res. 299 (1989)). For this reason, understanding the molecular structure of human
25 L-glutamate receptors is important for understanding these disease processes as well as for searching for effective therapeutic agents. To date, the search for therapeutic agents which will bind and modulate the function of human glutamate receptors has been hampered by the unavailability of
30 homogeneous sources of receptors. The brain tissues commonly used by pharmacologists are derived from experimental animals (non-human) and furthermore contain mixtures of various types of glutamate receptors.

- 35 In searching for drugs for human therapy, it is desirable to use receptors which are more analogous to those in the intact human brain than are the rodent receptors employed to date.

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The discovery of human glutamate receptors, therefore, provides a necessary research tool for the development of selective pharmaceutical agents.

- 5 Pharmacological characterisation of receptors for L-glutamate has led to their classification into two families based on their biological function: the ionotropic receptors which are directly coupled to cation channels in the cell membrane, and the metabotropic receptors which function through coupling to
- 10 G-proteins. To date seven different rat mGluRs and three different human mGluRs have been cloned. These are: rat mGluR1, (Masu et al, Nature, Vol 349, 760 - 765, (1991) , Houamed, K.M., et al. Science, Vol 252, 1318-1321, (1991)); rat mGluR2, (Tanabe, Y. et al., Neuron 8, 166-179, (1992));
- 15 rat mGluR3, *ibid.*; rat mGluR4, *ibid.*; rat mGluR5, (Abe, T. et al., J. Biol. Chem., 267, 13361-13368, (1992)); rat mGluR6, (Nakajima, Y. et al., J. Biol. Chem., 268, 11868-11873, (1993)); rat mGluR7 (Okamoto, N et al, J. Biol. Chem. vol 269, 1231-1236 (1994), Saugstad, J.A. et al, Mol.
- 20 Pharmacol vol 45, 367-372 (1994)); human mGluR1 (WO 94/29449 and EP-A-569 240); human mGluR2 (WO 94/29449); human mGluR3 (WO 94/29449) and human mGluR5 (Minakami, R. et al Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm. vol 199, 1136-1143 (1994) and WO 94/29449). Types 1 and 5 are coupled to phosphoinositol metabolism via
- 25 phospholipase C. The other five mGluRs are all negatively coupled to adenylate cyclase (Nakanishi, S., Science 258, 597-603, (1992); Nakajima, Y., Iwakabe, H., Akazawa, C., Nawa, H., Shigemoto, R., Mizuno, N. and Nakanishi, S., J. Biol. Chem. 268, 11868-11873 (1993); Okamoto, N. et al, J. Biol. Chem. vol
- 30 269, 1231-1236 (1994); Saugstad, J.A. et al, Mol. Pharmacol. vol 45, 367-372 (1994)). Because the mGluRs have only been recently described, they are poorly-defined pharmacologically. However, they appear to fall into three groups by their agonist selectivity: mGluR1 and 5 (quisqualate), mGluR2 and 3
- 35 [(2S,1'R,2'R,3'R)-2-(2,3-dicarboxycyclopropyl)glycine, DCG-IV] and mGluR4, 6 and 7 (2-amino-4-phosphonobutyrate, AP4) (Nakanishi, S., Science 258, 597-603, (1992); Nakajima, Y.,

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Iwakabe, H., Akazawa, C., Nawa, H., Shigemoto, R., Mizuno, N. and Nakanishi, S., J. Biol. Chem. 268, 11868-11873. (1993), Hayashi, Y., Momiyama, A., Takahashi, T., Ohishi, H., Ogawa-Meguro, R., Shigemoto, R., Mizuno, N. and Nakanishi, S.,
5 Nature 366, 687-690 (1993), Okamoto, N. et al, J. Biol. Chem. vol 269, 1231-1236 (1994), Saugstad, J.A. et al, Mol. Pharmacol. vol 45, 367-372 (1994)). These groups also reflect the relative sequence homologies of each of the receptors.

10 The present invention provides a DNA isolate encoding human mGluR3 or human mGluR4. The DNA isolate may encode human mGluR3 having an amino acid sequence at least 97% (e.g. at least 98% or at least 99%) identical to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:2. The DNA isolate may alternatively encode human mGluR4
15 having an amino acid sequence at least 97% (e.g. at least 98% or at least 99%) identical to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:4. Preferably, the DNA isolate encodes human mGluR3 having exactly the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or human mGluR4 having exactly the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4.

20

The nucleotide sequence of the DNA isolate may be at least 90% identical (e.g. at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97% at least 98% or at least 99% identical) to the human mGluR3 coding sequence set forth from position 253 or 259 to position 2889 of
25 SEQ ID NO:1. The nucleotide sequence may alternatively be at least 90% identical (e.g. at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98% or at least 99% identical) to the human mGluR4 coding sequence set forth from position 171 to position 2906 of SEQ ID NO:3.

30

In general, the nucleotide sequence of the DNA isolate is exactly the sequence from position 253 or 259 to position 2889 of SEQ ID NO:1 or exactly the nucleotide sequence from position 171 to position 2906 of SEQ ID NO:3. However, these sequences
35 from SEQ ID NOS:3 and 4 may be changed by nucleotide substitution, deletion, insertion or extension. Such changed sequences should still encode a protein which retains mGluR3 or

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mGluR4 activity, e.g. L-glutamate binding and/or negative coupling to adenylate cyclase. A substitution, deletion or insertion may involve one or more nucleotides, typically from one to five, one to ten or one to twenty nucleotides.

5

The human mGluR3 nucleotide and amino acid sequences set forth in present SEQ ID NO:1 contain three differences compared to the human mGluR3 sequences set forth in WO 94/29449 (see SEQ ID NO:5), as follows:

10

1. There are two internal nucleotide change differences which both result in amino acid changes. Amino acid Gly 334 (GGC) in the WO 94/29449 sequence is Asp (GAC) in the present sequence and Glu 374 (GAA) in the WO 94/29449 sequence is Asp (GAC) in the present sequence.

15

2. The mGluR3 nucleotide sequence contains two ATG codons in the same reading frame at the beginning of the translated sequence. In WO 94/29449, the earlier of the two codons is assumed to be the start codon so the translated sequence begins MetLysMet.... However, the sequence surrounding the second ATG codon is much more favourable for initiation of translation and it is therefore likely that this codon initiates translation giving a translated sequence which begins MetLeuThr.... It is possible that two protein products are produced from the two initiation codons and both products are included in the invention.

20

25

3. The final 17 nucleotides of the 3' untranslated end of the WO 94/29449 sequence differ completely from the corresponding region of present SEQ ID NO:1.

30

The invention includes an oligonucleotide fragment having a sequence of a portion of a DNA isolate encoding human mGluR3 or mGluR4 of the invention. The fragment may have a sequence at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98% or at least 99% identical to sequence encoding human mGluR3

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- 5 -

or human mGluR4 of the invention, for example sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3. The fragment is at least 12 nucleotides in length, e.g. at least 15, at least 18, at least 30, at least 60, at least 180, at least 360 or at least 720
5 nucleotides in length. The fragment may be single or double stranded. When the fragment is single stranded, it may have a sequence from either a sense or antisense strand of a DNA molecule encoding a human mGluR3 or a human mGluR4 of the invention. An antisense fragment may be useful in the
10 therapeutic treatment of a disease involving over-expression of human mGluR3 or human mGluR4.

The present invention also provides a human mGluR3 protein and a human mGluR4 protein, such as those having the amino acid
15 sequences of SEQ ID NOs:2 and 4. Alternatively, there is provided a human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein having a sequence which is at least 96% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or 4, for example a sequence at least 97%, at least 98% or at least 99% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ
20 ID NO: 2 or 4.

The invention further includes a polypeptide fragment of a human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein of the invention, which fragment is at least 8 amino acids in length, for example at least 12,
25 at least 24, at least 48 or at least 96 amino acids in length.

The human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein will usually be obtained by recombinant DNA techniques. However, the protein may be obtained using biochemical purification of the protein from its
30 natural origin.

The human mGluR3 or mGluR4 is generally expressed on the surface of a host cell, but may be in purified or isolated form. Preferably, the mGluR3 or mGluR4 in purified form
35 comprises a preparation in which at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or at least 99% of the weight of protein in the preparation is human mGluR3 or mGluR4.

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According to a further embodiment, there is also provided a DNA isolate encoding a fragment of the amino acid sequence of the human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein. DNA sequences encoding fragments of the human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein preferably
5 encode those parts of the amino acid sequence which characterise the receptor, i.e. those parts which are most distinct from other human mGlu receptor proteins.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would by reference to the
10 sequences disclosed herein know how to obtain a DNA isolate according to the invention using methodologies and techniques well known to the skilled person. The various means include for example, DNA synthesis, or more preferably, recombinant DNA techniques. Techniques for constructing recombinant isolates
15 are described by Sambrook et al, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2nd Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1989).

Human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein and fragments thereof may be
20 obtained by expression of DNA isolates of the present invention in appropriate expression vectors. A library of replicable expression vectors may be created by cloning genomic DNA or, more preferably, cDNA into a parent vector. The library is screened for clones containing the desired nucleic acid
25 sequence, e.g. by means of a DNA probe. Probes having consensus sequences for specific regions of various human mGluR proteins may be used. For example, the following consensus primers designed from the published sequences of rat mGluR1 to 5 proteins may be used:

30

ACAACGACACACCCGTGGTCAA (SEQ ID NO:5);
TCCGGTCGGGAGCTCTGCTA (SEQ ID NO:6);
GCTACTCTGCCCTGCTGACCAAGAC (SEQ ID NO:7);
GCAATGCGGTTGGTCTTGGT (SEQ ID NO:8);
35 AAGTTCATCGGCTTCACCATGTACAC (SEQ ID NO:9);
GATGCAGGTGGTGTACATGGTGAA (SEQ ID NO:10); and
TCTCCGGTTGGAAGAGGATGATGT (SEQ ID NO:11).

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A replicable expression vector is a vector which contains the appropriate origin of replication sequence for replication of the vector and the appropriate sequences for expression of the foreign nucleotide sequence in the vector. The sequences for
5 expression of a foreign sequence will generally include a transcription promoter operably linked to the foreign sequence. The term "operably linked" refers to a linkage in which the promoter and foreign sequence are connected in such a way to permit expression of the foreign sequence. The transcription
10 promoter sequence may be part of the parent vector sequence into which the foreign sequence is inserted. Alternatively, the promoter sequence may be a native promoter sequence of a gene encoding human mGluR3 or mGluR4 of the invention. A vector may be, for example, a plasmid, virus or phage vector.
15 A vector may contain one or more selectable markers, for example an ampicillin resistance gene in the case of a bacterial vector or a neomycin resistance gene in the case of a mammalian vector. A foreign gene sequence inserted into a vector may be transcribed in vitro or the vector may be used to
20 transform or transfect a host cell.

According to a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a host cell transformed or transfected with a vector into which there has been inserted a DNA isolate (or a fragment
25 thereof) encoding human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein. A vector and host cell will be chosen so as to be compatible with each other, and may be prokaryotic or eukaryotic. A prokaryotic host may, for example, be E. coli, in which case the vector may, for example, be a bacterial plasmid or a phage vector. A
30 eukaryotic host may, for example, be a yeast (e.g. *S.cerevisiae*) cell, a chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cell, BHK cell, oocyte or an insect cell (e.g. *Spodoptera frugiperda*). When the host is an insect cell, the vector is generally a baculovirus vector (reviewed by Luckow and Summers in
35 BIO/TECHNOLOGY, Vol. 6, 47-55 (1988)). When the host is an oocyte mRNA encoding human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein can be injected into the oocyte for expression of the protein.

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A host cell expressing human mGluR3 or a human mGluR4 according to the invention may be produced by a method comprising

- (a) transforming or transfecting cells with a vector
5 comprising a DNA isolate (or fragment thereof) encoding human mGluR3 or mGluR4;
- (b) culturing the cells under conditions in which the mGluR3 or mGluR4 is expressed; and
- (c) recovering a host cell expressing the mGluR3 or mGluR4
10 from the culture.

An oligonucleotide fragment according to the invention will generally be DNA, although other types of nucleic acid may be used, for example RNA or modified DNA. A number of different
15 types of nucleic acid modification are known in the art. These include methylphosphonate and phosphorothioate backbones, and addition of acridine or polylysine chains at the 3' and/or 5' ends of the molecule.

20 Oligonucleotide fragments may be useful in the detection of nucleic acid sequences. An oligonucleotide fragment corresponding to a portion of the human mGluR3 or mGluR4 coding sequence may be an oligonucleotide probe or an oligonucleotide primer (e.g. a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primer), which
25 will hybridise to a nucleic acid molecule (e.g. a DNA or RNA molecule) encoding a human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein of the invention. The probe or a pair of primers may be used to detect or quantitatively determine the nucleic acid sequence. This has diagnostic utility in detecting and quantitatively
30 determining human mGluR3 or mGluR4 mRNA associated with a disease state, for example disorders of the central nervous system.

A fragment which is a probe or primer may carry a revealing
35 label, such as ³²P, digoxigenin or biotin. Preferably, the probe or primer will specifically hybridise only to its target sequence, e.g. a portion of the sequence disclosed in SEQ ID

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NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3, and not to other sequences. A probe or primer which hybridises only to its target sequence will generally be exactly complementary to the target sequence whereas a probe or primer which is only selective may have a sequence which is, for example, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or at least 99% complementary to the target sequence. A probe which is not exactly complementary to its target sequence has utility in the identification of new human mGluR coding nucleotide sequences.

10 A fragment which is a probe or primer may have from 12 to 60 nucleotides, e.g. from 12 to 40 nucleotides, or from 15 to 30 nucleotides.

Primers for PCR are generally provided as a pair. A first primer hybridises to a sense sequence 3' to the sequence to be amplified and a second primer hybridises to an antisense sequence 5' to the sequence to be amplified. This allows synthesis of double stranded DNA representing the region between the two primers.

20

Thus, the invention provides a method of amplifying a target nucleic acid sequence present in a nucleic acid encoding a human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein of the invention, which method comprises carrying out PCR employing a primer of the invention.

25 Such a method generally comprises carrying out cycles of

- (a) denaturing double stranded DNA containing the target sequence to obtain single stranded DNA;
- (b) hybridizing a first primer to a sense strand 3' to the target sequence, and hybridising a second primer to an antisense strand 5' to the target sequence; and
- (c) synthesising DNA from the first and second primers.

The number of cycles is suitably from 10 to 50, preferably 20 to 40, more preferably 25 to 35. The method may be carried out starting from a double stranded nucleic acid (e.g. dsDNA) or a single stranded nucleic acid (e.g. mRNA). The target sequence

- 10 -

may be a complete human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein encoding sequence or a partial human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein encoding sequence.

- 5 As will be appreciated by a person skilled in the art, the method described above is based upon the well-known polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method. A skilled person would know of detailed protocols for carrying out PCR and reverse transcriptase-PCR (RT-PCR). Reviews of PCR are provided by
- 10 Mullis Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol. 51, 263-273 (1986); Saiki et al. Bio/Technology 3, 1008-1012 (1985); and Mullis et al Meth. enzymol 155, 335-350 (1987) .

An oligonucleotide probe according to the invention has utility

15 in detecting or quantitatively determining a nucleic acid (e.g. a DNA or RNA) encoding a human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein according to the invention. Conventional methods for detecting or quantitatively determining a nucleic acid may be used, for example in situ hybridization, Southern blotting or Northern

20 blotting. Accordingly, there is provided a method of detecting or quantitatively determining in a sample a target nucleic acid encoding human mGluR3 or mGluR4 according to the invention, which method comprises

- 25 (a) contacting the probe with the sample; and
(b) detecting or quantitatively determining hybridization of the probe with any target nucleic acid present in the sample.

30 The sample containing the target nucleotide sequence may, for example, be a tissue specimen, a tissue extract or cell extract from a patient suffering from a disease associated with abnormal human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein activity such as a disorder of the central nervous system. Alternatively, the

35 sample may, for example, be a sample produced as a result of a recombinant DNA procedure, in which case the sample may be recombinant cells. The target nucleic acid sequence may be a

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complete human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein coding sequence or a partial human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein coding sequence.

A preferred method of detecting or quantitatively determining
5 a target nucleic acid sequence in a sample comprises

- (i) subjecting the sample to gel electrophoresis to separate the nucleic acids;
- (ii) transferring the separated nucleic acids onto a
10 solid support (e.g. a nitrocellulose support) by blotting; and
- (iii) hybridising a probe according to the invention to the target nucleic acid sequence.

15 A probe can be used in an in situ hybridization procedure to locate a nucleic acid sequence encoding a human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein of the invention. This can be done to determine the spatial distribution of human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein coding mRNA sequences in a cell or tissue. For mRNA detection,
20 the tissue is gently fixed so that its RNA is retained in an exposed form and the tissue is then incubated with a labelled complementary probe.

The invention includes an antibody specific for human mGluR3 or
25 mGluR4 protein according to the invention. The antibody has utility in detecting and quantitatively determining human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein, and hence is useful in diagnosis of diseases associated with human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein, such as the diseases listed hereinabove. The antibody also has
30 utility in production of human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein by recombinant DNA procedures, for example in detection of positive clones containing a target sequence.

The antibody is preferably monoclonal, but may also be
35 polyclonal. The antibody may be labelled. Examples of suitable antibody labels include radiolabels, biotin (which may be detected by avidin or streptavidin conjugated to

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peroxidase), alkaline phosphatase and fluorescent labels (e.g. fluorescein and rhodamine). The term "antibody" is used herein to include both complete antibody molecules and fragments thereof. Preferred fragments contain at least one antigen
5 binding site, such as Fab and F(ab')₂ fragments. Humanised antibodies and fragments thereof are also included within the term "antibody".

The antibody is produced by raising antibody in a host animal
10 against a human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein according to the invention or an antigenic epitope (e.g. a peptide) thereof (hereinafter "the immunogen"). Methods of producing monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies are well-known. A method for producing a polyclonal antibody comprises immunising a suitable
15 host animal, for example an experimental animal, with the immunogen and isolating immunoglobulins from the serum. The animal may therefore be inoculated with the immunogen, blood subsequently removed from the animal and the IgG fraction purified. A method for producing a monoclonal antibody
20 comprises immortalising cells which produce the desired antibody. Hybridoma cells may be produced by fusing spleen cells from an inoculated experimental animal with tumour cells (Kohler and Milstein, Nature 256, 495-497, (1975)). The antibody may also be produced by recombinant DNA technology,
25 for example as described in Skerra et al (1988) Science 240, 1038-1041.

An immortalized cell producing the desired antibody may be selected by a conventional procedure. The hybridomas may be
30 grown in culture or injected intraperitoneally for formation of ascites fluid or into the blood stream of an allogenic host or immunocompromised host. Human antibody may be prepared by in vitro immunisation of human lymphocytes, followed by transformation of the lymphocytes with Epstein-Barr virus.

35

For the production of both monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies, the experimental animal is suitably a goat, rabbit,

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rat or mouse. If desired, the immunogen may be administered as a conjugate in which the immunogen is coupled, for example via a side chain of one of the amino acid residues, to a suitably carrier. The carrier molecule is typically a physiologically acceptable carrier. The antibody obtained may be isolated and, if desired, purified.

The invention provides a method of detecting or quantitatively determining in a sample a human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein of the invention, which method comprises

- (a) contacting the sample with an antibody of the invention; and
- (b) detecting or quantitatively determining the binding of the antibody.

A preferred method for detecting or quantitatively determining a human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein is Western blotting. Such a method can comprise the steps of

- (i) subjecting a sample containing a target human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein to gel electrophoresis to separate the proteins in the sample;
- (ii) transferring the separated proteins onto a solid support (e.g. a nitrocellulose support) by blotting; and
- (iii) allowing an antibody according to the invention which has been labelled to bind to the target human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein.

Preferred methods of quantitative determination are ELISA (enzyme-linked immunoassay) methods such as non-competitive ELISA methods. Typically, an ELISA method comprises the steps of

- (i) immobilising on a solid support an unlabelled antibody according to the invention;

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- (ii) adding a sample containing the target human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein such that the human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein is captured by the unlabelled antibody;
 - 5 (iii) adding an antibody according to the invention which has been labelled; and
 - (iv) quantitatively determining the amount of bound labelled antibody.
- 10 An antibody of the invention may be employed histologically for in situ detection of a human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein, e.g. by immunofluorescence or immunoelectron microscopy. In situ detection may be accomplished by removing a histological specimen from a patient, and allowing a labelled antibody to
- 15 bind to the specimen. Through use of such a procedure, it is possible to determine not only the presence of a human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein but also its distribution.

An antibody of the invention may be used to purify a target

20 human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein. Conventional methods of purifying an antigen using an antibody may be used. Such methods include immunoprecipitation and immunoaffinity column methods. In an immunoaffinity column method, an antibody in accordance with the invention is coupled to the inert matrix of

25 the column and a sample containing the target human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein is passed down the column, such that the target human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein is retained. The human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein is then eluted.

- 30 The sample containing the target mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein used in the detection, determination and purification methods may be a tissue specimen, a tissue extract or a cell extract from a patient suffering from a disease associated with human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein such as a disease listed hereinabove.
- 35 Alternatively, the sample may be one produced as a result of recombinant DNA procedures, e.g. an extract of host cells.

- 15 -

The invention provides a pharmaceutical composition containing a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent and, as active ingredient, an antibody or polypeptide fragment of the invention.

5

A human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein of the invention is useful for screening for drugs which modulate (e.g. inhibit or stimulate) the receptor. The invention includes a method for identifying a compound which binds to or modulates the activity of the
10 human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein, which method comprises one or more of the following steps:

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- (a) incubating whole cells and/or membranes prepared from cells containing the human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein with the compound;
- (b) measuring the binding of the compound to human mGluR3 or mGluR4 protein;
- (c) comparing the binding with that of known ligands;
- (d) measuring the effect of the compound on basal/stimulated (e.g. forskolin stimulated) adenylate cyclase activity ;
- (e) comparing the ability of the compound to inhibit/stimulate human IP3 production;
- (f) comparing the effect of the compound using other functional models of mGluR3 or mGluR4 activity as appropriate (e.g. microphysiometry);
- (g) measuring G protein coupling by other (standard) means (e.g. binding/functional studies).

30

The invention also extends to agents (compounds) identified by use of a particular screen. Preferably, the agent is a chemical molecule of relatively low molecular weight, for example less than about 1000D.

35

Methods for identifying compounds which bind to human mGluR3 or human mGluR4 receptor generally comprise the following steps:

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- (a) contacting a compound with the receptor, and
- (b) measuring any binding of the compound to the receptor.

5 Such methods for identifying compounds which bind to receptors are well-known in the art. A competitive binding assay may, for example, be used. A competitive binding assay may comprise

- 10 (a) contacting a test compound and a labelled ligand for the receptor (e.g. [³H] glutamate) with the receptor,
- (b) measuring the amount of the labelled ligand bound to the receptor, and
- 15 (c) comparing the amount of the labelled ligand bound to the receptor measured in step (b) with the amount of the labelled ligand that binds to the receptor in the absence of the test compound.

If less labelled ligand binds to the receptor in the presence of the test compound than in the absence of the test compound, 20 this indicates that the test compound is competing for binding to the receptor with the ligand. The amount of the ligand bound to the receptor in step (b) may be measured indirectly; the amount of bound ligand may be determined by extrapolation from the amount of unbound ligand.

25

Methods for identifying compounds which modulate the activity of human mGluR3 or human mGluR4 receptor generally comprise

- 30 (a) contacting a compound with the receptor, and
- (b) measuring any change in second messenger receptor activity.

The second messenger activity measured in step (b) may be basal or stimulated adenylate cyclase activity. Adenylate cyclase 35 activity may be measured by measuring the level of cAMP, which is the product of adenylate cyclase. Typically, adenylate cyclase is stimulated using forskolin and any decrease in

- 17 -

adenylate cyclase activity caused or prevented by the presence of the test compound is measured. A suitable adenylate cyclase assay is described in Tanabe et al (1992) Neuron 8, 169-179.

- 5 The invention includes a combination (or complex) of human mGluR3 or human mGluR4 receptor and an agent (compound) which modulates the second messenger activity of the receptor. Examples of such agents are L-glutamate (mGluR3 and mGluR4); (2S,1'R,2'R,3'R)-2-(2,3-dicarboxycyclopropyl)glycine, DCG-IV
10 (mGluR3); L-2-amino-4-phosphonobutyrate, L-AP4 (mGluR4); trans-1-aminocyclopentane-1,3-dicarboxylate, t-ACPD (mGluR4); and quisqualate (mGluR4).

- The invention also includes a method of modulating the second
15 messenger activity of human mGluR3 or human mGluR4 receptor, which method comprises contacting the receptor with a compound which modulates the second messenger activity of the receptor. Examples of suitable compounds which modulate receptor activity are given above. The method may be carried out either on the
20 human/animal body or outside the human or animal body (e.g. in vitro).

Brief Description of the Drawings

- 25 Figure 1 shows a comparison between human and rat mGluR3 protein sequences. The human amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:2) is given with differences in the rat sequence shown underneath. The seven putative transmembrane domains (TMD-I to VII) are underlined.

30

- Figure 2 shows a comparison between human and rat mGluR4 protein sequences. The human amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:4) is given with differences in the rat sequence shown underneath. The seven putative transmembrane domains (TMD-I to VII) are
35 underlined.

Figure 3 shows the effect of mGluR4 ligands on the accumulation

- 18 -

of forskolin-stimulated cyclic AMP. Dose response curves are given for L-amino-4-phosphonobutyrate (L-AP4), glutamate, trans-1-aminocyclopentane-1,3-dicarboxylate (t-ACPD) and quisqualate.

5

The following Examples illustrate the invention.

EXAMPLE 1: CLONING OF mGluR3 DNA

Construction of a Human cDNA Library

10

Human brain material from the median frontal cortex and amygdala from one individual was used as the source of mRNA using the Fast Track mRNA Isolation Kit (Invitrogen). The mRNA was used to construct a library containing a mixture of
15 oligo-dT and random hexamer-primed cDNA, using the Timesaver cDNA Synthesis Kit (Pharmacia) and λ ZAP II arms (Stratagene).

Source of Probes

20 Specific regions of various mGluRs were amplified by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using either human brain cDNA prepared as above or in Example 2 or human genomic DNA (Stratagene) and the following consensus primers designed from the published sequences of rat mGluR1 to 5

25

{ACAACGACACACCCGTGGTCAA (BN29, SEQ ID NO:5)
TCCGGTCGGGAGCTCTGCTA (BN30, SEQ ID NO:6)
GCTACTCTGCCCTGCTGACCAAGAC (BN31, SEQ ID NO:7)
GCAATGCGGTTGGTCTTGGT (BN32, SEQ ID NO:8)
30 AAGTTCATCGGCTTCACCATGTACAC (BN33, SEQ ID NO:9)
GATGCAGGTGGTGTACATGGTGAA (BN34, SEQ ID NO:10) and
TCTCCGGTTGGAAGAGGATGATGT (BN35, SEQ ID NO:11)}.

A computer-generated alignment of rat sequences of mGluR cDNAs
35 1 to 5 revealed a number of regions of high homology. Seven regions were used to design oligonucleotide primers such that (a) each primer contained a consensus sequence for all five

- 19 -

genes, (b) the highest homology of each primer was towards its 3' end and (c) the most 3' base was never a mismatch. Four primers (BN29, 30, 31 and 33) were from the coding strand and three primers (BN32, 34 and 35) were from the other strand.

5 All seven primers came from the region of each gene which encodes the seven transmembrane domains.

PCR amplifications were performed with all nine combinations of the primers using either human genomic or human brain cDNA.

10 Analysis of these PCR products showed that with several primer pairs, more than one mGluR subtype was amplified. Between the primer pairs all five human genes homologous to the five rat mGluR protein genes used to generate the primers were represented (Table 1). There was generally a strong bias in

15 favour of the human mGluR3 gene. Since mGluR3 was also over-represented in PCRs involving genomic DNA, it may reflect a bias in the primers rather than the relative abundance of mGluR3 mRNA in the brain samples. When the annealing temperature in the PCR conditions was lowered to 38°C the

20 distribution of mGluRs among the clones analysed was more even.

Unless otherwise stated the PCR conditions were: 35 cycles of 96°C for 35 sec, 56°C for 2 min and 72°C for 2 min. The PCR products were separated by electrophoresis, the bands excised

25 and the isolated fragments cloned into pT7Blue T-vector (Novagen). The products were identified by sequencing of the cloned fragments.

Isolation of Clones

30 The cDNA library was screened using a mixed probe derived from inserts from cloned PCR products specific to each of human mGluR1 to 5. Hybridization was at 65°C in 10% dextran sulphate, 1% SDS, 0.1% sodium pyrophosphate, 1M Tris-Cl (pH

35 7.5) and 100µg/ml single stranded salmon testis DNA. The filters were washed in 1 x SSC and 1% SDS at 65°C followed by 0.1 x SSC at room temperature. Three phage clones were

- 20 -

isolated and stored in SM buffer (Sambrook et al, ibid). The largest of these extended from the 3' end to within 500 bp of the initiating ATG codon.

5 Alternative Method of Isolating Clones

One of the plates, the filter of which did not yield any of the three clones, was re-examined since its autoradiograph had a very high background. The phage from the entire plate were
10 taken up in SM buffer and stored at 4°C in the presence of chloroform. An aliquot was used as a target for PCR using one of the pairs of consensus primers (BN30 and BN34). Electrophoresis showed that a product of the expected size (510bp) had been amplified. Phage taken from the other plates
15 after the three mGluR3 positive phage clones had been removed did not generate this PCR product.

The PCR on the amplified phage was repeated but with samples of increasing dilution until the signal was lost. From this
20 titration, it could be calculated that the PCR signal was derived from approximately 1 per 10⁵ phage, consistent with one positive phage on the original plate of approximately 80,000 independent clones.

25 The positive clone was recovered from the amplified mixture using PCR after each of several rounds of dilution and replication as described by Israel, D.I., Nucl. Acids Res., 21, 2627-2631, (1993). This fourth clone was found to contain the complete coding sequence of human mGluR3. The sequence was
30 determined for both strands of the entire insert and is shown in SEQ ID NO:1.

Sequencing of cDNA Clone

35 Plasmids containing the inserts were excised using helper phage R408 (Stratagene). Some sequencing was performed on such plasmid clones using flanking or internal primers. Most was on

- 21 -

sub-clones generated by limited exonuclease III digestion using the Nested Deletion Kit (Pharmacia).

		Primers	mGluR1	mGluR2	mGluR3	mGluR4	mGluR5
5	cDNA	BN29/32 (200bp)	0	0	3	0	0
BN29/35 ^a (680bp)		0	0	2	0	0	
BN30/32 (170bp)		0	1	4	0	0	
BN30/35 ^a (660bp)		0	0	3	0	0	
BN31/35 ^a (520bp)		0	0	4	0	0	
BN33/35 ^a (180bp)		0	1	3	1	0	
10	genomic DNA	BN29/32 (200bp)	0	1	2	0	0
BN29/34 ^a (540bp)		0	0	5	0	0	
BN30/34 ^a (510bp)		1	13	1	0	0	
BN30/34 ^b (510bp)		8	6	4	0	1	
BN31/34 ^b (380bp)		0	10	28	1	2	

15 Table 1. Distribution of human mGluRs amplified by different consensus primer pairs. The predicted size of each PCR product is given in brackets.

a annealing at 50°C

b annealing at 38°C

20

EXAMPLE 2: CLONING OF mGluR4 DNA

Construction of a Human cDNA Library

25 A human cDNA library was constructed in the same way as Example 1, except that human brain material from the cerebellum was used as the source of mRNA.

- 22 -

Source of Probes

The probes generated in Example 1 were used.

5

Isolation of Clones

The cDNA library was screened using an mGluR4 probe derived from inserts from cloned PCR products specific to human mGluR4. Hybridization was at 65°C in 10% dextran sulphate, 1% SDS, 0.1% sodium pyrophosphate, 1M Tris-Cl (pH 7.5) and 100 µg/ml single stranded salmon testis DNA. The filters were washed in 1 x SSC and 1% SDS at 65°C followed by 0.1 x SSC at room temperature. Phage clones were stored in SM buffer (Sambrook et al, *ibid*). Several clones were isolated, all at the 3' end, of which the largest extended to within 900bp of the start of the coding sequence (clone 17).

Alternative Method of Isolating Clones

- 20 New PCR primers (AP43 and AP44) (see herebelow) were designed from the published rat mGlu4 sequence. These were located in order to generate a product immediately downstream of the start of the coding sequence.
- 25 Another clone was recovered from the same cerebellum cDNA library using PCR using the new primers (AP43 and AP44 see herebelow) after each of several rounds of dilution and replication as described by Israel, D.I., Nucl. Acids Res., 21, 2627-2631, (1993). This second clone (clone 31) was found to contain the 5' end of the coding sequence of human mGluR4, but did not overlap the 3' clone (clone 17).

5' - CTCTGCCTACTCCTCAGCCTTTA - 3' AP43, SEQ ID NO:12

5' - GCACAAAGGTCAGTGACTGCTC - 3' AP44, SEQ ID NO:13

35

Another pair of primers (CA396 and 400) were designed using the 3' end of clone 31 and the rat sequence in the gap between

- 23 -

clones 31 and 17.

AGCTCGGTCTCCATCAT CA396, SEQ ID NO:14
TGATGTCATCCTCGTTGGC CA400, SEQ ID NO:15

5

These primers were used to screen the same cerebellum library, again using the method of Israel. This generated clone 32 which overlapped both clones 31 and 17. Clones 17 and 32 were completely sequenced on both strands. Part of clone 31 was also sequenced on both strands to generate the coding sequence and some of the 5' untranslated sequence.

10

Sequencing of cDNA Clone

15 Sequencing was carried out in the same way as Example 1.

EXAMPLE 3: EXPRESSION OF HUMAN mGluR3

The sequence GTACAG (SEQ ID NO:1, positions 236-241) upstream of both alternative initiating ATG codons was mutated to CTCGAG (XhoI recognition sequence) by PCR. The sequence TGTGAA (SEQ ID NO:1, positions 2894-2899) downstream of the termination codon was mutated to TCTAGA (XbaI recognition sequence) by PCR. The primers AP47 and AP48 were designed for this purpose.

25

5' - AGAGCTCGAGAAACAGGATTCATGAAGATG - 3'AP47 (SEQ ID NO:16)
5' - GCAATCTAGAATCACAGAGATGAGGTG - 3'AP48 (SEQ ID NO:17)

The entire coding sequence of human mGluR3 was cloned between the XhoI and XbaI sites of the expression vector pSVL (Pharmacia) in which transcription of mGluR3 is under the control of the SV40 late promoter. The resulting vector is pSVLHMGR3.

30

35 DHfr^r CHO cells were grown at 37°C in an atmosphere containing 5% CO₂ in glutamate-free Dulbecco's modified Eagles medium supplemented with 5% dialysed foetal calf serum, 2mM glutamine,

- 24 -

1mM proline, 100 μ M hypoxanthine and 16 μ M thymidine. Petri dishes (10cm) were seeded with 10⁶ cells and incubated for 24 hours. The cells were washed with serum-free medium and replaced by fresh serum-free medium containing 10 μ g pSVLHMGR3 and 1 μ g pSV2 dhfr [Subramani, S. et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. Vol 1, 854 (1981)] in the presence of Transfectam (Promega). After 5 hours the medium was replaced by complete medium. After 48 hours the cells were detached from the plates with trypsin and seeded in flasks in medium without hypoxanthine/thymidine. After 1-2 weeks surviving colonies which were dhfr⁺ were pooled and clonal colonies were obtained by dilution cloning.

Several clones were selected and transferred to individual flasks. Each culture was assayed for mGluR3 receptor activity by measuring the inhibition of forskolin-stimulated cyclic AMP in response to the agonist trans-1-aminocyclopentane-1,3-dicarboxylate (t-ACPD).

Forskolin-stimulated cyclic AMP assay: Approximately 2 x 10⁵ cells were seeded in each well of a 12 well microtitre plate. After incubation at 37°C for 24 hours the cells were exposed to 100 μ M 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (phosphodiesterase inhibitor) at 37°C for 20 minutes followed by both the ligand and 10 μ M forskolin for 10 minutes. The medium was removed and ice-cold ethanol was added to the cells. After 2 hours at room temperature the supernatant was transferred to fresh tubes and the ethanol was removed by evaporation. The accumulation of cyclic AMP was measured in each tube using a scintillation proximity assay (Amersham).

EXAMPLE 4: EXPRESSION OF HUMAN mGluR4

The complete mGluR4 coding sequence was constructed from clones 17, 31 and 32, utilising the restriction endonucleases EcoRI (SEQ ID NO:3, position 290-295), FspI (SEQ ID NO:3, position 1615-1620) and NcoI (SEQ ID NO:3, position 2915-2920). A unique BamHI site was introduced downstream of both the TAG

- 25 -

stop codon and of the NcoI site by subcloning the EcoRI-FspI fragment from clone 32 and the FspI-NcoI fragment from clone 17 into pSL1190 (Pharmacia). The sequence TCTAGG in clone 31 (SEQ ID NO:3, positions 155-160) upstream of the initiating ATG codon was mutated to TCTAGA (XbaI recognition sequence) by PCR using primers CA587 and CA565.

5' - GGGTGTCTAGAGATTTCCGAG - 3' CA587 (SEQ ID NO:18)

5' - AGAGGCCGAAGGATGTTG - 3' CA565 (SEQ ID NO:19)

10

The entire coding sequence was cloned as an XbaI-BamHI fragment into the expression vector pSVL (Pharmacia) in which transcription of mGluR4 is under the control of the SV40 late promoter. The resulting vector is pSVLHMGR4.

15

Dhfr⁺ CHO cells were grown at 37°C in an atmosphere containing 5% CO₂ in glutamate-free Dulbecco's modified Eagles medium supplemented with 5% dialysed foetal calf serum, 2mM glutamine, 1mM proline, 100µM hypoxanthine and 16µM thymidine. Petri dishes (10cm) were seeded with 10⁶ cells and incubated for 24 hours. The cells were washed with serum-free medium and replaced by fresh serum-free medium containing 10µg pSVLHMGR4 plus pSV2 dhfr [Subramani S. et al Mol. Cell. Biol. Vol 1, 854 (1981)] in a range between 10ng and 1µg in the presence of Transfectam (Promega). After 5 hours the medium was replaced by complete medium. After 48 hours the cells were detached from the plates with trypsin and seeded in 15cm petri dishes in medium without hypoxanthine/thymidine. After 1-2 weeks surviving colonies which were dhfr⁺ were selected and transferred to individual flasks. Each selected culture was assayed for mGluR4 receptor activity by measuring the inhibition of forskolin-stimulated cyclic AMP in response to the agonist L-2-amino-4-phosphonobutyrate (L-AP4). Cyclic AMP assays were performed as for mGluR3. Expressing colonies were then dilution cloned to obtain clonal cell lines.

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EXAMPLE 5: INTERACTION BETWEEN HUMAN mGluR4 AND LIGANDS

The effect of several ligands on human mGluR4 was investigated by measuring the accumulation of forskolin-stimulated cyclic
5 AMP. Dose response curves are given in Figure 3 for L-2-amino-4-phosphonobutyrate (L-AP4), glutamate, trans-1-aminocyclopentane-1,3-dicarboxylate (t-ACPD) and quisqualate.

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SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT:

(A) NAME: The Wellcome Foundation Limited
(B) STREET: Unicorn House, 160 Euston Road
(C) CITY: London
(D) STATE: not applicable
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(D) STATE: Kent
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(F) POSTAL CODE (ZIP): BR3 3BS

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: HUMAN GLUTAMATE RECEPTOR PROTEINS

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 19

(iv) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
(D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30 (EPO)

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 3410 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 259..2889

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 1:

CTTTTGTGTC GGATGAGGAG GACCAACCAT GAGCCAGAGC CCGGGTGCG GCTCACC GCC	60
GCCGCTGCCA CCGCGGTCAG CTCCAGTTCC TGCCAGGAGT TGTCGGTGCG AGGAATTTTG	120
TGACAGGCTC TGTTAGTCTG TTCCTCCCTT ATTTGAAGGA CAGGCCAAAG ATCCAGTTTG	180
GAAATGAGAG AGGACTAGCA TGACACATTG GCTCCACCAT TGATATCTCC CAGAGGTACA	240

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GAAACAGGAT TCATGAAG ATG TTG ACA AGA CTG CAA GTT CTT ACC TTA GCT	291
Met Leu Thr Arg Leu Gln Val Leu Thr Leu Ala	
1 5 10	
TTG TTT TCA AAG GGA TTT TTA CTC TCT TTA GGG GAC CAT AAC TTT CTA	339
Leu Phe Ser Lys Gly Phe Leu Leu Ser Leu Gly Asp His Asn Phe Leu	
15 20 25	
AGG AGA GAG ATT AAA ATA GAA GGT GAC CTT GTT TTA GGG GGC CTG TTT	387
Arg Arg Glu Ile Lys Ile Glu Gly Asp Leu Val Leu Gly Gly Leu Phe	
30 35 40	
CCT ATT AAC GAA AAA GGC ACT GGA ACT GAA GAA TGT GGG CGA ATC AAT	435
Pro Ile Asn Glu Lys Gly Thr Gly Thr Glu Glu Cys Gly Arg Ile Asn	
45 50 55	
GAA GAC CGA GGG ATT CAA CGC CTG GAA GCC ATG TTG TTT GCT ATT GAT	483
Glu Asp Arg Gly Ile Gln Arg Leu Glu Ala Met Leu Phe Ala Ile Asp	
60 65 70 75	
GAA ATC AAC AAA GAT GAT TAC TTG CTA CCA GGA GTG AAG TTG GGT GTT	531
Glu Ile Asn Lys Asp Asp Tyr Leu Leu Pro Gly Val Lys Leu Gly Val	
80 85 90	
CAC ATT TTG GAT ACA TGT TCA AGG GAT ACC TAT GCA TTG GAG CAA TCA	579
His Ile Leu Asp Thr Cys Ser Arg Asp Thr Tyr Ala Leu Glu Gln Ser	
95 100 105	
CTG GAG TTT GTC AGG GCA TCT TTG ACA AAA GTG GAT GAA GCT GAG TAT	627
Leu Glu Phe Val Arg Ala Ser Leu Thr Lys Val Asp Glu Ala Glu Tyr	
110 115 120	
ATG TGT CCT GAT GGA TCC TAT GCC ATT CAA GAA AAC ATC CCA CTT CTC	675
Met Cys Pro Asp Gly Ser Tyr Ala Ile Gln Glu Asn Ile Pro Leu Leu	
125 130 135	
ATT GCA GGG GTC ATT GGT GGC TCT TAT AGC AGT GTT TCC ATA CAG GTG	723
Ile Ala Gly Val Ile Gly Gly Ser Tyr Ser Ser Val Ser Ile Gln Val	
140 145 150 155	
GCA AAC CTG CTG CGG CTC TTC CAG ATC CCT CAG ATC AGC TAC GCA TCC	771
Ala Asn Leu Leu Arg Leu Phe Gln Ile Pro Gln Ile Ser Tyr Ala Ser	
160 165 170	
ACC AGC GCC AAA CTC AGT GAT AAG TCG CGC TAT GAT TAC TTT GCC AGG	819
Thr Ser Ala Lys Leu Ser Asp Lys Ser Arg Tyr Asp Tyr Phe Ala Arg	
175 180 185	
ACC GTG CCC CCC GAC TTC TAC CAG GCC AAA GCC ATG GCT GAG ATC TTG	867
Thr Val Pro Pro Asp Phe Tyr Gln Ala Lys Ala Met Ala Glu Ile Leu	
190 195 200	
CGC TTC TTC AAC TGG ACC TAC GTG TCC ACA GTA GCC TCC GAG GGT GAT	915
Arg Phe Phe Asn Trp Thr Tyr Val Ser Thr Val Ala Ser Glu Gly Asp	
205 210 215	

- 29 -

TAC Tyr 220	GGG Gly	GAG Glu	ACA Thr	GGG Gly	ATC Ile 225	GAG Glu	GCC Ala	TTC Phe	GAG Glu	CAG Gln 230	GAA Glu	GCC Ala	CGC Arg	CTG Leu	CGC Arg 235	963
AAC Asn	ATC Ile	TGC Cys	ATC Ile	GCT Ala 240	ACG Thr	GCG Ala	GAG Glu	AAG Lys	GTG Val 245	GGC Gly	CGC Arg	TCC Ser	AAC Asn	ATC Ile 250	CGC Arg	1011
AAG Lys	TCC Ser	TAC Tyr	GAC Asp 255	AGC Ser	GTG Val	ATC Ile	CGA Arg 260	GAA Glu 260	CTG Leu	TTG Leu	CAG Gln	AAG Lys 265	CCC Pro 265	AAC Asn	GCG Ala	1059
CGC Arg	GTC Val 270	GTG Val	GTC Val	CTC Leu	TTC Phe	ATG Met	CGC Arg 275	AGC Ser	GAC Asp	GAC Asp	TCG Ser	CGG Arg 280	GAG Glu	CTC Leu	ATT Ile	1107
GCA Ala 285	GCC Ala	GCC Ala	AGC Ser	CGC Arg	GCC Ala	AAT Asn 290	GCC Ala	TCC Ser	TTC Phe	ACC Thr	TGG Trp 295	GTG Val	GCC Ala	AGC Ser	GAC Asp	1155
GGC Gly 300	TGG Trp	GGC Gly	GCG Ala	CAG Gln 305	GAG Glu	AGC Ser	ATC Ile	ATC Ile	AAG Lys	GGC Gly 310	AGC Ser	GAG Glu	CAT His	GTG Val	GCC Ala 315	1203
TAC Tyr	GGC Gly	GCC Ala	ATC Ile	ACC Thr 320	CTG Leu	GAG Glu	CTG Leu	GCC Ala	TCC Ser 325	CAG Gln	CCT Pro	GTG Val	CGC Arg	CAG Gln 330	TTC Phe	1251
GAC Asp	CGC Arg	TAC Tyr	TTC Phe 335	CAG Gln	AGC Ser	CTC Leu	AAC Asn	CCC Pro 340	TAC Tyr	AAC Asn	AAC Asn	CAC His	CGC Arg 345	AAC Asn	CCC Pro	1299
TGG Trp	TTC Phe	CGG Arg 350	GAC Asp	TTC Phe	TGG Trp	GAG Glu	CAA Gln 355	AAG Lys	TTT Phe	CAG Gln	TGC Cys	AGC Ser 360	CTC Leu	CAG Gln	AAC Asn	1347
AAA Lys 365	CGC Arg	AAC Asn	CAC His	AGG Arg	CGC Arg	GTC Val 370	TGC Cys	GAC Asp	AAG Lys	CAC His	CTG Leu 375	GCC Ala	ATC Ile	GAC Asp	AGC Ser	1395
AGC Ser 380	AAC Asn	TAC Tyr	GAG Glu	CAA Gln	GAG Glu 385	TCC Ser	AAG Lys	ATC Ile	ATG Met	TTT Phe 390	GTG Val	GTG Val	AAC Asn	GCG Ala	GTG Val 395	1443
TAT Tyr	GCC Ala	ATG Met	GCC Ala	CAC His 400	GCT Ala	TTG Leu	CAC His	AAA Lys	ATG Met 405	CAG Gln	CGC Arg	ACC Thr	CTC Leu	TGT Cys 410	CCC Pro	1491
AAC Asn	ACT Thr	ACC Thr	AAG Lys 415	CTT Leu	TGT Cys	GAT Asp	GCT Ala	ATG Met 420	AAG Lys	ATC Ile	CTG Leu	GAT Asp 425	GGG Gly 425	AAG Lys	AAG Lys	1539
TTG Leu	TAC Tyr 430	AAG Lys	GAT Asp	TAC Tyr	TTG Leu	CTG Leu	AAA Lys 435	ATC Ile	AAC Asn	TTC Phe	ACG Thr	GCT Ala 440	CCA Pro	TTC Phe	AAC Asn	1587

- 30 -

CCA AAT AAA GAT GCA GAT AGC ATA GTC AAG TTT GAC ACT TTT GGA GAT Pro Asn Lys Asp Ala Asp Ser Ile Val Lys Phe Asp Thr Phe Gly Asp 445 450 455	1635
GGA ATG GGG CGA TAC AAC GTG TTC AAT TTC CAA AAT GTA GGT GGA AAG Gly Met Gly Arg Tyr Asn Val Phe Asn Phe Gln Asn Val Gly Gly Lys 460 465 470 475	1683
TAT TCC TAC TTG AAA GTT GGT CAC TGG GCA GAA ACC TTA TCG CTA GAT Tyr Ser Tyr Leu Lys Val Gly His Trp Ala Glu Thr Leu Ser Leu Asp 480 485 490	1731
GTC AAC TCT ATC CAC TGG TCC CGG AAC TCA GTC CCC ACT TCC CAG TGC Val Asn Ser Ile His Trp Ser Arg Asn Ser Val Pro Thr Ser Gln Cys 495 500 505	1779
AGC GAC CCC TGT GCC CCC AAT GAA ATG AAG AAT ATG CAA CCA GGG GAT Ser Asp Pro Cys Ala Pro Asn Glu Met Lys Asn Met Gln Pro Gly Asp 510 515 520	1827
GTC TGC TGC TGG ATT TGC ATC CCC TGT GAA CCC TAC GAA TAC CTG GCT Val Cys Cys Trp Ile Cys Ile Pro Cys Glu Pro Tyr Glu Tyr Leu Ala 525 530 535	1875
GAT GAG TTT ACC TGT ATG GAT TGT GGG TCT GGA CAG TGG CCC ACT GCA Asp Glu Phe Thr Cys Met Asp Cys Gly Ser Gly Gln Trp Pro Thr Ala 540 545 550 555	1923
GAC CTA ACT GGA TGC TAT GAC CTT CCT GAG GAC TAC ATC AGG TGG GAA Asp Leu Thr Gly Cys Tyr Asp Leu Pro Glu Asp Tyr Ile Arg Trp Glu 560 565 570	1971
GAC GCC TGG GCC ATT GGC CCA GTC ACC ATT GCC TGT CTG GGT TTT ATG Asp Ala Trp Ala Ile Gly Pro Val Thr Ile Ala Cys Leu Gly Phe Met 575 580 585	2019
TGT ACA TGC ATG GTT GTA ACT GTT TTT ATC AAG CAC AAC AAC ACA CCC Cys Thr Cys Met Val Val Thr Val Phe Ile Lys His Asn Asn Thr Pro 590 595 600	2067
TTG GTC AAA GCA TCG GGC CGA GAA CTC TGC TAC ATC TTA TTG TTT GGG Leu Val Lys Ala Ser Gly Arg Glu Leu Cys Tyr Ile Leu Leu Phe Gly 605 610 615	2115
GTT GGC CTG TCA TAC TGC ATG ACA TTC TTC TTC ATT GCC AAG CCA TCA Val Gly Leu Ser Tyr Cys Met Thr Phe Phe Phe Ile Ala Lys Pro Ser 620 625 630 635	2163
CCA GTC ATC TGT GCA TTG CGC CGA CTC GGG CTG GGG AGT TCC TTC GCT Pro Val Ile Cys Ala Leu Arg Arg Leu Gly Leu Gly Ser Ser Phe Ala 640 645 650	2211
ATC TGT TAC TCA GCC CTG CTG ACC AAG ACA AAC TGC ATT GCC CGC ATC Ile Cys Tyr Ser Ala Leu Leu Thr Lys Thr Asn Cys Ile Ala Arg Ile 655 660 665	2259

[illegible]

- 32 -

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GTGCTCACGT GCAGCTCCAG AATATGGAAA CAGAGCAAAA GAACAACCCT AGTACCTTTT 2999
TTTAGAAACA GTACGATAAA TTATTTTGA GGACTGTATA TAGTGATGTG CTAGAACTTT 3059
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GTTTACAGAG CTGAGCATTG GTGACAGGGT CTGACATGGT CAGTCTACTA AAAAACAAAA 3179
AAAAAAAACA AAAAAAAAAA AACAAAAGAA AAAAATAAAA ATACGGTGGC AATATTATGT 3239
AACCTTTTTT CCTATGAAGT TTTTGTAGG TCCTTGTGT AACTAATTTA GGATGAGTTT 3299
CTATGTTGTA TATTAAAGTT ACATTATGTG TAACAGATTG ATTTTCTCAG CACAAAATAA 3359
AAAGCATCTG TATTAATGTA AAGATACTGA GAATAAAACC TTCAAGGTTT T 3410

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 877 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 2:

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Met  Leu  Thr  Arg  Leu  Gln  Val  Leu  Thr  Leu  Ala  Leu  Phe  Ser  Lys  Gly
 1          5          10          15
Phe  Leu  Leu  Ser  Leu  Gly  Asp  His  Asn  Phe  Leu  Arg  Arg  Glu  Ile  Lys
          20          25          30
Ile  Glu  Gly  Asp  Leu  Val  Leu  Gly  Gly  Leu  Phe  Pro  Ile  Asn  Glu  Lys
          35          40          45
Gly  Thr  Gly  Thr  Glu  Glu  Cys  Gly  Arg  Ile  Asn  Glu  Asp  Arg  Gly  Ile
          50          55          60
Gln  Arg  Leu  Glu  Ala  Met  Leu  Phe  Ala  Ile  Asp  Glu  Ile  Asn  Lys  Asp
          65          70          75          80
Asp  Tyr  Leu  Leu  Pro  Gly  Val  Lys  Leu  Gly  Val  His  Ile  Leu  Asp  Thr
          85          90          95
Cys  Ser  Arg  Asp  Thr  Tyr  Ala  Leu  Glu  Gln  Ser  Leu  Glu  Phe  Val  Arg
          100          105          110
Ala  Ser  Leu  Thr  Lys  Val  Asp  Glu  Ala  Glu  Tyr  Met  Cys  Pro  Asp  Gly
          115          120          125
Ser  Tyr  Ala  Ile  Gln  Glu  Asn  Ile  Pro  Leu  Leu  Ile  Ala  Gly  Val  Ile
          130          135          140
Gly  Gly  Ser  Tyr  Ser  Ser  Val  Ser  Ile  Gln  Val  Ala  Asn  Leu  Leu  Arg
          145          150          155          160

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Leu Phe Gln Ile Pro Gln Ile Ser Tyr Ala Ser Thr Ser Ala Lys Leu
 165 170 175
 Ser Asp Lys Ser Arg Tyr Asp Tyr Phe Ala Arg Thr Val Pro Pro Asp
 180 185 190
 Phe Tyr Gln Ala Lys Ala Met Ala Glu Ile Leu Arg Phe Phe Asn Trp
 195 200 205
 Thr Tyr Val Ser Thr Val Ala Ser Glu Gly Asp Tyr Gly Glu Thr Gly
 210 215 220
 Ile Glu Ala Phe Glu Gln Glu Ala Arg Leu Arg Asn Ile Cys Ile Ala
 225 230 235 240
 Thr Ala Glu Lys Val Gly Arg Ser Asn Ile Arg Lys Ser Tyr Asp Ser
 245 250 255
 Val Ile Arg Glu Leu Leu Gln Lys Pro Asn Ala Arg Val Val Val Leu
 260 265 270
 Phe Met Arg Ser Asp Asp Ser Arg Glu Leu Ile Ala Ala Ala Ser Arg
 275 280 285
 Ala Asn Ala Ser Phe Thr Trp Val Ala Ser Asp Gly Trp Gly Ala Gln
 290 295 300
 Glu Ser Ile Ile Lys Gly Ser Glu His Val Ala Tyr Gly Ala Ile Thr
 305 310 315 320
 Leu Glu Leu Ala Ser Gln Pro Val Arg Gln Phe Asp Arg Tyr Phe Gln
 325 330 335
 Ser Leu Asn Pro Tyr Asn Asn His Arg Asn Pro Trp Phe Arg Asp Phe
 340 345 350
 Trp Glu Gln Lys Phe Gln Cys Ser Leu Gln Asn Lys Arg Asn His Arg
 355 360 365
 Arg Val Cys Asp Lys His Leu Ala Ile Asp Ser Ser Asn Tyr Glu Gln
 370 375 380
 Glu Ser Lys Ile Met Phe Val Val Asn Ala Val Tyr Ala Met Ala His
 385 390 395 400
 Ala Leu His Lys Met Gln Arg Thr Leu Cys Pro Asn Thr Thr Lys Leu
 405 410 415
 Cys Asp Ala Met Lys Ile Leu Asp Gly Lys Lys Leu Tyr Lys Asp Tyr
 420 425 430
 Leu Leu Lys Ile Asn Phe Thr Ala Pro Phe Asn Pro Asn Lys Asp Ala
 435 440 445
 Asp Ser Ile Val Lys Phe Asp Thr Phe Gly Asp Gly Met Gly Arg Tyr
 450 455 460

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Asn Val Phe Asn Phe Gln Asn Val Gly Gly Lys Tyr Ser Tyr Leu Lys
 465 470 475 480
 Val Gly His Trp Ala Glu Thr Leu Ser Leu Asp Val Asn Ser Ile His
 485 490 495
 Trp Ser Arg Asn Ser Val Pro Thr Ser Gln Cys Ser Asp Pro Cys Ala
 500 505 510
 Pro Asn Glu Met Lys Asn Met Gln Pro Gly Asp Val Cys Cys Trp Ile
 515 520 525
 Cys Ile Pro Cys Glu Pro Tyr Glu Tyr Leu Ala Asp Glu Phe Thr Cys
 530 535 540
 Met Asp Cys Gly Ser Gly Gln Trp Pro Thr Ala Asp Leu Thr Gly Cys
 545 550 555 560
 Tyr Asp Leu Pro Glu Asp Tyr Ile Arg Trp Glu Asp Ala Trp Ala Ile
 565 570 575
 Gly Pro Val Thr Ile Ala Cys Leu Gly Phe Met Cys Thr Cys Met Val
 580 585 590
 Val Thr Val Phe Ile Lys His Asn Asn Thr Pro Leu Val Lys Ala Ser
 595 600 605
 Gly Arg Glu Leu Cys Tyr Ile Leu Leu Phe Gly Val Gly Leu Ser Tyr
 610 615 620
 Cys Met Thr Phe Phe Phe Ile Ala Lys Pro Ser Pro Val Ile Cys Ala
 625 630 635 640
 Leu Arg Arg Leu Gly Leu Gly Ser Ser Phe Ala Ile Cys Tyr Ser Ala
 645 650 655
 Leu Leu Thr Lys Thr Asn Cys Ile Ala Arg Ile Phe Asp Gly Val Lys
 660 665 670
 Asn Gly Ala Gln Arg Pro Lys Phe Ile Ser Pro Ser Ser Gln Val Phe
 675 680 685
 Ile Cys Leu Gly Leu Ile Leu Val Gln Ile Val Met Val Ser Val Trp
 690 695 700
 Leu Ile Leu Glu Ala Pro Gly Thr Arg Arg Tyr Thr Leu Ala Glu Lys
 705 710 715 720
 Arg Glu Thr Val Ile Leu Lys Cys Asn Val Lys Asp Ser Ser Met Leu
 725 730 735
 Ile Ser Leu Thr Tyr Asp Val Ile Leu Val Ile Leu Cys Thr Val Tyr
 740 745 750
 Ala Phe Lys Thr Arg Lys Cys Pro Glu Asn Phe Asn Glu Ala Lys Phe
 755 760 765

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Ile Gly Phe Thr Met Tyr Thr Thr Cys Ile Ile Trp Leu Ala Phe Leu
 770 775 780

Pro Ile Phe Tyr Val Thr Ser Ser Asp Tyr Arg Val Gln Thr Thr Thr
 785 790 795 800

Met Cys Ile Ser Val Ser Leu Ser Gly Phe Val Val Leu Gly Cys Leu
 805 810 815

Phe Ala Pro Lys Val His Ile Ile Leu Phe Gln Pro Gln Lys Asn Val
 820 825 830

Val Thr His Arg Leu His Leu Asn Arg Phe Ser Val Ser Gly Thr Gly
 835 840 845

Thr Thr Tyr Ser Gln Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Tyr Val Pro Thr Val Cys
 850 855 860

Asn Gly Arg Glu Val Leu Asp Ser Thr Thr Ser Ser Leu
 865 870 875

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 3884 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 171..2906

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 3:

CCGAGTGACA AGGAGGTGGG AGAGGGTAGC AGCATGGGCT ACGCGGTTGG CTGCCCTCAG	60
TCCCCCTGCT GCTGAAGCTG CCCTGCCCAT GCCACCCAG GCCGTGGGGC CAGGGGCCTG	120
CCAGGGCTAG GAGTGGGCCT GCCGTTCATG GGTCTCTAGG GATTTCCGAG ATG CCT	176
	Met Pro
GGG AAG AGA GGC TTG GGC TGG TGG TGG GCC CGG CTG CCC CTT TGC CTG	224
Gly Lys Arg Gly Leu Gly Trp Trp Trp Ala Arg Leu Pro Leu Cys Leu	
880 885 890 895	
CTC CTC AGC CTT TAC GGC CCC TGG ATG CCT TCC TCC CTG GGA AAG CCC	272
Leu Leu Ser Leu Tyr Gly Pro Trp Met Pro Ser Ser Leu Gly Lys Pro	
900 905 910	
AAA GGC CAC CCT CAC ATG AAT TCC ATC CGC ATA GAT GGG GAC ATC ACA	320
Lys Gly His Pro His Met Asn Ser Ile Arg Ile Asp Gly Asp Ile Thr	

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915	920	925	
CTG GGA GGC CTG TTC CCG GTG CAT GGC CGG GGC TCA GAG GGC AAG CCC Leu Gly Gly Leu Phe Pro Val His Gly Arg Gly Ser Glu Gly Lys Pro 930 935 940			368
TGT GGA GAA CTT AAG AAG GAA AAG GGC ATC CAC CGG CTG GAG GCC ATG Cys Gly Glu Leu Lys Lys Glu Lys Gly Ile His Arg Leu Glu Ala Met 945 950 955			416
CTG TTC GCC CTG GAT CGC ATC AAC AAC GAC CCG GAC CTG CTG CCT AAC Leu Phe Ala Leu Asp Arg Ile Asn Asn Asp Pro Asp Leu Leu Pro Asn 960 965 970 975			464
ATC ACG CTG GGC GCC CGC ATT CTG GAC ACC TGC TCC AGG GAC ACC CAT Ile Thr Leu Gly Ala Arg Ile Leu Asp Thr Cys Ser Arg Asp Thr His 980 985 990			512
GCC CTC GAG CAG TCG CTG ACC TTT GTG CAG GCG CTC ATC GAG AAG GAT Ala Leu Glu Gln Ser Leu Thr Phe Val Gln Ala Leu Ile Glu Lys Asp 995 1000 1005			560
GGC ACA GAG GTC CGC TGT GGC AGT GGC GGC CCA CCC ATC ATC ACC AAG Gly Thr Glu Val Arg Cys Gly Ser Gly Gly Pro Pro Ile Ile Thr Lys 1010 1015 1020			608
CCT GAA CGT GTG GTG GGT GTC ATC GGT GCT TCA GGG AGC TCG GTC TCC Pro Glu Arg Val Val Gly Val Ile Gly Ala Ser Gly Ser Ser Val Ser 1025 1030 1035			656
ATC ATG GTG GCC AAC ATC CTT CGC CTC TTC AAG ATA CCC CAG ATC AGC Ile Met Val Ala Asn Ile Leu Arg Leu Phe Lys Ile Pro Gln Ile Ser 1040 1045 1050 1055			704
TAC GCC TCC ACA GCG CCA GAC CTG AGT GAC AAC AGC CGC TAC GAC TTC Tyr Ala Ser Thr Ala Pro Asp Leu Ser Asp Asn Ser Arg Tyr Asp Phe 1060 1065 1070			752
TTC TCC CGC GTG GTG CCC TCG GAC ACG TAC CAG GCC CAG GCC ATG GTG Phe Ser Arg Val Val Pro Ser Asp Thr Tyr Gln Ala Gln Ala Met Val 1075 1080 1085			800
GAC ATC GTC CGT GCC CTC AAG TGG AAC TAT GTG TCC ACA GTG GCC TCG Asp Ile Val Arg Ala Leu Lys Trp Asn Tyr Val Ser Thr Val Ala Ser 1090 1095 1100			848
GAG GGC AGC TAT GGT GAG AGC GGT GTG GAG GCC TTC ATC CAG AAG TCC Glu Gly Ser Tyr Gly Glu Ser Gly Val Glu Ala Phe Ile Gln Lys Ser 1105 1110 1115			896
CGT GAG GAC GGG GGC GTG TGC ATC GCC CAG TCG GTG AAG ATA CCA CGG Arg Glu Asp Gly Gly Val Cys Ile Ala Gln Ser Val Lys Ile Pro Arg 1120 1125 1130 1135			944
GAG CCC AAG GCA GGC GAG TTC GAC AAG ATC ATC CGC CGC CTC CTG GAG Glu Pro Lys Ala Gly Glu Phe Asp Lys Ile Ile Arg Arg Leu Leu Glu			992

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1140	1145	1150	
ACT TCG AAC GCC AGG GCA GTC ATC ATC TTT GCC AAC GAG GAT GAC ATC Thr Ser Asn Ala Arg Ala Val Ile Ile Phe Ala Asn Glu Asp Asp Ile 1155 1160 1165			1040
AGG CGT GTG CTG GAG GCA GCA CGA AGG GCC AAC CAG ACA GGC CAT TTC Arg Arg Val Leu Glu Ala Ala Arg Arg Ala Asn Gln Thr Gly His Phe 1170 1175 1180			1088
TTC TGG ATG GGC TCT GAC AGC TGG GGC TCC AAG ATT GCA CCT GTG CTG Phe Trp Met Gly Ser Asp Ser Trp Gly Ser Lys Ile Ala Pro Val Leu 1185 1190 1195			1136
CAC CTG GAG GAG GTG GCT GAG GGT GCT GTC ACG ATC CTC CCC AAG AGG His Leu Glu Glu Val Ala Glu Gly Ala Val Thr Ile Leu Pro Lys Arg 1200 1205 1210 1215			1184
ATG TCC GTA CGA GGC TTC GAC CGC TAC TTC TCC AGC CGC ACG CTG GAC Met Ser Val Arg Gly Phe Asp Arg Tyr Phe Ser Ser Arg Thr Leu Asp 1220 1225 1230			1232
AAC AAC CGG CGC AAC ATC TGG TTT GCC GAG TTC TGG GAG GAC AAC TTC Asn Asn Arg Arg Asn Ile Trp Phe Ala Glu Phe Trp Glu Asp Asn Phe 1235 1240 1245			1280
CAC TGC AAG CTG AGC CGC CAC GCC CTC AAG AAG GGC AGC CAC GTC AAG His Cys Lys Leu Ser Arg His Ala Leu Lys Lys Gly Ser His Val Lys 1250 1255 1260			1328
AAG TGC ACC AAC CGT GAG CGA ATT GGG CAG GAT TCA GCT TAT GAG CAG Lys Cys Thr Asn Arg Glu Arg Ile Gly Gln Asp Ser Ala Tyr Glu Gln 1265 1270 1275			1376
GAG GGG AAG GTG CAG TTT GTG ATC GAT GCC GTG TAC GCC ATG GGC CAC Glu Gly Lys Val Gln Phe Val Ile Asp Ala Val Tyr Ala Met Gly His 1280 1285 1290 1295			1424
GCG CTG CAC GCC ATG CAC CGT GAC CTG TGT CCC GGC CGC GTG GGG CTC Ala Leu His Ala Met His Arg Asp Leu Cys Pro Gly Arg Val Gly Leu 1300 1305 1310			1472
TGC CCG CGC ATG GAC CCT GTA GAT GGC ACC CAG CTG CTT AAG TAC ATC Cys Pro Arg Met Asp Pro Val Asp Gly Thr Gln Leu Leu Lys Tyr Ile 1315 1320 1325			1520
CGA AAC GTC AAC TTC TCA GGC ATC GCA GGG AAC CCT GTG ACC TTC AAT Arg Asn Val Asn Phe Ser Gly Ile Ala Gly Asn Pro Val Thr Phe Asn 1330 1335 1340			1568
GAG AAT GGA GAT GCG CCT GGG CGC TAT GAC ATC TAC CAA TAC CAG CTG Glu Asn Gly Asp Ala Pro Gly Arg Tyr Asp Ile Tyr Gln Tyr Gln Leu 1345 1350 1355			1616
CGC AAC GAT TCT GCC GAG TAC AAG GTC ATT GGC TCC TGG ACT GAC CAC Arg Asn Asp Ser Ala Glu Tyr Lys Val Ile Gly Ser Trp Thr Asp His			1664

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1360	1365	1370	1375	
CTG CAC CTT AGA ATA GAG CGG ATG CAC TGG CCG GGG AGC GGG CAG CAG Leu His Leu Arg Ile Glu Arg Met His Trp Pro Gly Ser Gly Gln Gln	1380	1385	1390	1712
CTG CCC CGC TCC ATC TGC AGC CTG CCC TGC CAA CCG GGT GAG CGG AAG Leu Pro Arg Ser Ile Cys Ser Leu Pro Cys Gln Pro Gly Glu Arg Lys	1395	1400	1405	1760
AAG ACA GTG AAG GGC ATG CCT TGC TGC TGG CAC TGC GAG CCT TGC ACA Lys Thr Val Lys Gly Met Pro Cys Cys Trp His Cys Glu Pro Cys Thr	1410	1415	1420	1808
GGG TAC CAG TAC CAG GTG GAC CGC TAC ACC TGT AAG ACG TGT CCC TAT Gly Tyr Gln Tyr Gln Val Asp Arg Tyr Thr Cys Lys Thr Cys Pro Tyr	1425	1430	1435	1856
GAC ATG CGG CCC ACA GAG AAC CGC ACG GGC TGC CGG CCC ATC CCC ATC Asp Met Arg Pro Thr Glu Asn Arg Thr Gly Cys Arg Pro Ile Pro Ile	1440	1445	1450	1904
ATC AAG CTT GAG TGG GGC TCG CCC TGG GCC GTG CTG CCC CTC TTC CTG Ile Lys Leu Glu Trp Gly Ser Pro Trp Ala Val Leu Pro Leu Phe Leu	1460	1465	1470	1952
GCC GTG GTG GGC ATC GCT GCC ACG TTG TTC GTG GTG ATC ACC TTT GTG Ala Val Val Gly Ile Ala Ala Thr Leu Phe Val Val Ile Thr Phe Val	1475	1480	1485	2000
CGC TAC AAC GAC ACG CCC ATC GTC AAG GCC TCG GGC CGT GAA CTG AGC Arg Tyr Asn Asp Thr Pro Ile Val Lys Ala Ser Gly Arg Glu Leu Ser	1490	1495	1500	2048
TAC GTG CTG CTG GCA GGC ATC TTC CTG TGC TAT GCC ACC ACC TTC CTC Tyr Val Leu Leu Ala Gly Ile Phe Leu Cys Tyr Ala Thr Thr Phe Leu	1505	1510	1515	2096
ATG ATC GCT GAG CCC GAC CTT GGC ACC TGC TCG CTG CGC CGA ATC TTC Met Ile Ala Glu Pro Asp Leu Gly Thr Cys Ser Leu Arg Arg Ile Phe	1520	1525	1530	2144
CTG GGA CTA GGG ATG AGC ATC AGC TAT GCA GCC CTG CTC ACC AAG ACC Leu Gly Leu Gly Met Ser Ile Ser Tyr Ala Ala Leu Leu Thr Lys Thr	1540	1545	1550	2192
AAC CGC ATC TAC CGC ATC TTC GAG CAG GGC AAG CGC TCG GTC AGT GCC Asn Arg Ile Tyr Arg Ile Phe Glu Gln Gly Lys Arg Ser Val Ser Ala	1555	1560	1565	2240
CCA CGC TTC ATC AGC CCC GCC TCA CAG CTG GCC ATC ACC TTC AGC CTC Pro Arg Phe Ile Ser Pro Ala Ser Gln Leu Ala Ile Thr Phe Ser Leu	1570	1575	1580	2288
ATC TCG CTG CAG CTG CTG GGC ATC TGT GTG TGG TTT GTG GTG GAC CCC Ile Ser Leu Gln Leu Leu Gly Ile Cys Val Trp Phe Val Val Asp Pro				2336

1585	1590	1595	
TCC CAC TCG GTG GTG GAC TTC CAG GAC CAG CGG ACA CTC GAC CCC CGC Ser His Ser Val Val Asp Phe Gln Asp Gln Arg Thr Leu Asp Pro Arg 1600 1605 1610 1615			2384
TTC GCC AGG GGT GTG CTC AAG TGT GAC ATC TCG GAC CTG TCG CTC ATC Phe Ala Arg Gly Val Leu Lys Cys Asp Ile Ser Asp Leu Ser Leu Ile 1620 1625 1630			2432
TGC CTG CTG GGC TAC AGC ATG CTG CTC ATG GTC ACG TGC ACC GTG TAT Cys Leu Leu Gly Tyr Ser Met Leu Leu Met Val Thr Cys Thr Val Tyr 1635 1640 1645			2480
GCC ATC AAG ACA CGC GGC GTG CCC GAG ACC TTC AAT GAG GCC AAG CCC Ala Ile Lys Thr Arg Gly Val Pro Glu Thr Phe Asn Glu Ala Lys Pro 1650 1655 1660			2528
ATT GGC TTC ACC ATG TAC ACC ACT TGC ATC GTC TGG CTG GCC TTC ATC Ile Gly Phe Thr Met Tyr Thr Thr Cys Ile Val Trp Leu Ala Phe Ile 1665 1670 1675			2576
CCC ATC TTC TTT GGC ACC TCG CAG TCG GCC GAC AAG CTG TAC ATC CAG Pro Ile Phe Phe Gly Thr Ser Gln Ser Ala Asp Lys Leu Tyr Ile Gln 1680 1685 1690 1695			2624
ACG ACG ACG CTG ACG GTC TCG GTG AGT CTG AGC GCC TCG GTG TCC CTG Thr Thr Thr Leu Thr Val Ser Val Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Ser Leu 1700 1705 1710			2672
GGA ATG CTC TAC ATG CCC AAA GTC TAC ATC ATC CTC TTC CAC CCG GAG Gly Met Leu Tyr Met Pro Lys Val Tyr Ile Ile Leu Phe His Pro Glu 1715 1720 1725			2720
CAG AAC GTG CCC AAG CGC AAG CGC AGC CTC AAA GCC GTC GTT ACG GCG Gln Asn Val Pro Lys Arg Lys Arg Ser Leu Lys Ala Val Val Thr Ala 1730 1735 1740			2768
GCC ACC ATG TCC AAC AAG TTC ACG CAG AAG GGC AAC TTC CGG CCC AAC Ala Thr Met Ser Asn Lys Phe Thr Gln Lys Gly Asn Phe Arg Pro Asn 1745 1750 1755			2816
GGA GAG GCC AAG TCT GAG CTC TGC GAG AAC CTT GAG GCC CCA GCG CTG Gly Glu Ala Lys Ser Glu Leu Cys Glu Asn Leu Glu Ala Pro Ala Leu 1760 1765 1770 1775			2864
GCC ACC AAA CAG ACT TAC GTC ACT TAC ACC AAC CAT GCA ATC Ala Thr Lys Gln Thr Tyr Val Thr Tyr Thr Asn His Ala Ile 1780 1785			2906
TAGCGAGTCC ATGGAGCTGA GCAGCAGGAG GAGGAGCCGT GACCCTGTGG AAGGTGCGTC			2966
GGGCCAGGGC CACACCCAAG GGCCAGCTG TCTTGCCTGC CCGTGGGCAC CCACGGACGT			3026
GGCTTGGTGC TGAGGATAGC AGAGCCCCCA GCCATCACTG CTGGCAGCCT GGGCAAACCG			3086

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GGTGAGCAAC AGGAGGACGA GGGGCCGGGG CGGTGCCAGG CTACCACAAG AACCTGCGTC 3146
 TTGGACCATT GCCCCTCCCG GCCCCAAACC ACAGGGGCTC AGGTCGTGTG GGCCCCAGTG 3206
 CTAGATCTCT CCCTCCCTTC GTCTCTGTCT GTGCTGTTGG CGACCCCTCT GTCTGTCTCC 3266
 AGCCCTGTCT TTCTGTTCTC TTATCTCTTT GTTTCACCTT TTCCTCTCT GGCCTCCCCG 3326
 GCTGCTTGTA CTCTTGGCCT TTTCTGTGTC TCCTTCTGG CTCTTGCCCTC CGCCTCTCTC 3386
 TCTCATCCTC TTTGTCCTCA GCTCCTCCTG CTTTCTTGGG TCCCACCAGT GTCACCTTTC 3446
 TGCCGTTTTT TTTCTGTTC TCCTCTGCTT CATTCTCGTC CAGCCATTGC TCCCCTCTCC 3506
 CTGCCACCCT TCCCCAGTTC ACCAAACCTT ACATGTTGCA AAAGAGAAAA AAGGAAAAA 3566
 AATCAAAACA CAAAAAGCC AAAACGAAAA CAAATCTCGA GTGTGTTGCC AAGTGCTGCG 3626
 TCCTCCTGGT GGCCTCTGTG TGTGTCCCTG TGGCCCGCAG CCTGCCCGCC TGCCCGCCCC 3686
 ATCTGCCGTG TGTCTTGCCC GCCTGCCCCG CCCGTCTGCC GTCTGTCTTG CCCGCCTGCC 3746
 CGCCTGCCCC TCCTGCCGAC CACACGGAGT TCAGTGCCCTG GGTGTTTGGT GATGGTTATT 3806
 GACGACAATG TGTAGCGCAT GATTGTTTTT ATACCAAGAA CATTCTAAT AAAAATAAAC 3866
 ACATGGTTTT GCAAAAAA 3884

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 912 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 4:

Met Pro Gly Lys Arg Gly Leu Gly Trp Trp Trp Ala Arg Leu Pro Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Cys Leu Leu Leu Ser Leu Tyr Gly Pro Trp Met Pro Ser Ser Leu Gly
 20 25 30
 Lys Pro Lys Gly His Pro His Met Asn Ser Ile Arg Ile Asp Gly Asp
 35 40 45
 Ile Thr Leu Gly Gly Leu Phe Pro Val His Gly Arg Gly Ser Glu Gly
 50 55 60
 Lys Pro Cys Gly Glu Leu Lys Lys Glu Lys Gly Ile His Arg Leu Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Met Leu Phe Ala Leu Asp Arg Ile Asn Asn Asp Pro Asp Leu Leu
 85 90 95

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Pro Asn Ile Thr Leu Gly Ala Arg Ile Leu Asp Thr Cys Ser Arg Asp
 100 105 110
 Thr His Ala Leu Glu Gln Ser Leu Thr Phe Val Gln Ala Leu Ile Glu
 115 120 125
 Lys Asp Gly Thr Glu Val Arg Cys Gly Ser Gly Gly Pro Pro Ile Ile
 130 135 140
 Thr Lys Pro Glu Arg Val Val Gly Val Ile Gly Ala Ser Gly Ser Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Val Ser Ile Met Val Ala Asn Ile Leu Arg Leu Phe Lys Ile Pro Gln
 165 170 175
 Ile Ser Tyr Ala Ser Thr Ala Pro Asp Leu Ser Asp Asn Ser Arg Tyr
 180 185 190
 Asp Phe Phe Ser Arg Val Val Pro Ser Asp Thr Tyr Gln Ala Gln Ala
 195 200 205
 Met Val Asp Ile Val Arg Ala Leu Lys Trp Asn Tyr Val Ser Thr Val
 210 215 220
 Ala Ser Glu Gly Ser Tyr Gly Glu Ser Gly Val Glu Ala Phe Ile Gln
 225 230 235 240
 Lys Ser Arg Glu Asp Gly Gly Val Cys Ile Ala Gln Ser Val Lys Ile
 245 250 255
 Pro Arg Glu Pro Lys Ala Gly Glu Phe Asp Lys Ile Ile Arg Arg Leu
 260 265 270
 Leu Glu Thr Ser Asn Ala Arg Ala Val Ile Ile Phe Ala Asn Glu Asp
 275 280 285
 Asp Ile Arg Arg Val Leu Glu Ala Ala Arg Arg Ala Asn Gln Thr Gly
 290 295 300
 His Phe Phe Trp Met Gly Ser Asp Ser Trp Gly Ser Lys Ile Ala Pro
 305 310 315 320
 Val Leu His Leu Glu Glu Val Ala Glu Gly Ala Val Thr Ile Leu Pro
 325 330 335
 Lys Arg Met Ser Val Arg Gly Phe Asp Arg Tyr Phe Ser Ser Arg Thr
 340 345 350
 Leu Asp Asn Asn Arg Arg Asn Ile Trp Phe Ala Glu Phe Trp Glu Asp
 355 360 365
 Asn Phe His Cys Lys Leu Ser Arg His Ala Leu Lys Lys Gly Ser His
 370 375 380
 Val Lys Lys Cys Thr Asn Arg Glu Arg Ile Gly Gln Asp Ser Ala Tyr
 385 390 395 400

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Glu Gln Glu Gly Lys Val Gln Phe Val Ile Asp Ala Val Tyr Ala Met
 405 410 415
 Gly His Ala Leu His Ala Met His Arg Asp Leu Cys Pro Gly Arg Val
 420 425 430
 Gly Leu Cys Pro Arg Met Asp Pro Val Asp Gly Thr Gln Leu Leu Lys
 435 440 445
 Tyr Ile Arg Asn Val Asn Phe Ser Gly Ile Ala Gly Asn Pro Val Thr
 450 455 460
 Phe Asn Glu Asn Gly Asp Ala Pro Gly Arg Tyr Asp Ile Tyr Gln Tyr
 465 470 475 480
 Gln Leu Arg Asn Asp Ser Ala Glu Tyr Lys Val Ile Gly Ser Trp Thr
 485 490 495
 Asp His Leu His Leu Arg Ile Glu Arg Met His Trp Pro Gly Ser Gly
 500 505 510
 Gln Gln Leu Pro Arg Ser Ile Cys Ser Leu Pro Cys Gln Pro Gly Glu
 515 520 525
 Arg Lys Lys Thr Val Lys Gly Met Pro Cys Cys Trp His Cys Glu Pro
 530 535 540
 Cys Thr Gly Tyr Gln Tyr Gln Val Asp Arg Tyr Thr Cys Lys Thr Cys
 545 550 555 560
 Pro Tyr Asp Met Arg Pro Thr Glu Asn Arg Thr Gly Cys Arg Pro Ile
 565 570 575
 Pro Ile Ile Lys Leu Glu Trp Gly Ser Pro Trp Ala Val Leu Pro Leu
 580 585 590
 Phe Leu Ala Val Val Gly Ile Ala Ala Thr Leu Phe Val Val Ile Thr
 595 600 605
 Phe Val Arg Tyr Asn Asp Thr Pro Ile Val Lys Ala Ser Gly Arg Glu
 610 615 620
 Leu Ser Tyr Val Leu Leu Ala Gly Ile Phe Leu Cys Tyr Ala Thr Thr
 625 630 635 640
 Phe Leu Met Ile Ala Glu Pro Asp Leu Gly Thr Cys Ser Leu Arg Arg
 645 650 655
 Ile Phe Leu Gly Leu Gly Met Ser Ile Ser Tyr Ala Ala Leu Leu Thr
 660 665 670
 Lys Thr Asn Arg Ile Tyr Arg Ile Phe Glu Gln Gly Lys Arg Ser Val
 675 680 685
 Ser Ala Pro Arg Phe Ile Ser Pro Ala Ser Gln Leu Ala Ile Thr Phe
 690 695 700

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Ser Leu Ile Ser Leu Gln Leu Leu Gly Ile Cys Val Trp Phe Val Val
 705 710 715 720
 Asp Pro Ser His Ser Val Val Asp Phe Gln Asp Gln Arg Thr Leu Asp
 725 730 735
 Pro Arg Phe Ala Arg Gly Val Leu Lys Cys Asp Ile Ser Asp Leu Ser
 740 745 750
 Leu Ile Cys Leu Leu Gly Tyr Ser Met Leu Leu Met Val Thr Cys Thr
 755 760 765
 Val Tyr Ala Ile Lys Thr Arg Gly Val Pro Glu Thr Phe Asn Glu Ala
 770 775 780
 Lys Pro Ile Gly Phe Thr Met Tyr Thr Thr Cys Ile Val Trp Leu Ala
 785 790 795 800
 Phe Ile Pro Ile Phe Phe Gly Thr Ser Gln Ser Ala Asp Lys Leu Tyr
 805 810 815
 Ile Gln Thr Thr Thr Leu Thr Val Ser Val Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val
 820 825 830
 Ser Leu Gly Met Leu Tyr Met Pro Lys Val Tyr Ile Ile Leu Phe His
 835 840 845
 Pro Glu Gln Asn Val Pro Lys Arg Lys Arg Ser Leu Lys Ala Val Val
 850 855 860
 Thr Ala Ala Thr Met Ser Asn Lys Phe Thr Gln Lys Gly Asn Phe Arg
 865 870 875 880
 Pro Asn Gly Glu Ala Lys Ser Glu Leu Cys Glu Asn Leu Glu Ala Pro
 885 890 895
 Ala Leu Ala Thr Lys Gln Thr Tyr Val Thr Tyr Thr Asn His Ala Ile
 900 905 910

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 5:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 22 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 5:

ACAACGACAC ACCCGTGGTC AA

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 6:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 6:

TCCGGTCGGG AGCTCTGCTA

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 7:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 7:

GCTACTCTGC CCTGCTGACC AAGAC

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 8:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 8:

GCAATGCGGT TGGTCTTGGT

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 9:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 26 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

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(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 9:

AAGTTCATCG GCTTCACCAT GTACAC

26

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 10:

GATGCAGGTG GTGTACATGG TGAA

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 11:

TCTCCGGTTG GAAGAGGATG ATGT

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12:

CTCTGCCTAC TCCTCAGCCT TTA

23

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 13:

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- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 22 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 13:

GCACAAAGGT CAGTGACTGC TC

22

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 14:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 17 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 14:

AGCTCGGTCT CCATCAT

17

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 15:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 19 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 15:

TGATGTCATC CTCGTTGGC

19

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 16:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

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(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 16:

AGAGCTCGAG AACAGGATT CATGAAGATG

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 17:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 17:

GCAATCTAGA ATCACAGAGA TGAGGTG

27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 18:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 21 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 18:

GGGTGTCTAG AGATTTCCGA G

21

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 19:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 17 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 19:

AGAGGCGAAG GATGTTG

17

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CLAIMS

1. A DNA isolate encoding human mGluR3 or human mGluR4.
- 5 2. A DNA isolate according to claim 1 encoding human mGluR3 having an amino acid sequence at least 97% identical to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or human mGluR4 having an amino acid sequence at least 97% identical to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:4.
- 10 3. A DNA isolate according to claim 2 encoding human mGluR3 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or human mGluR4 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4.
- 15 4. A DNA isolate according to claim 1 containing a sequence at least 90% identical to the mGluR3 coding sequence set forth from position 253 or 259 to position 2889 of SEQ ID NO:1 or a sequence at least 90% identical to the mGluR4 coding sequence set forth from position 171 to position 2906 of SEQ ID
20 NO:3.
- 25 5. A DNA isolate according to claim 1 containing a nucleotide sequence at least 90% identical to the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1 or a nucleotide sequence at least 90% identical to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:3.
- 30 6. A DNA isolate according to claim 4 containing the mGluR3 coding sequence set forth from position 253 or 259 to position 2889 of SEQ ID NO:1 or the mGluR4 coding sequence set forth from position 171 to position 2906 of SEQ ID NO:3.
- 35 7. A DNA isolate according to claim 5 containing the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1 or the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:3.
8. Human mGluR3 or human mGluR4.

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9. Human mGluR3 according to claim 8 having an amino acid sequence at least 97% identical to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or human mGluR4 according to claim 8 having an amino acid sequence at least 97% identical to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:4.

5

10. Human mGluR3 according to claim 8 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or human mGluR4 according to claim 8 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4.

10 11. An oligonucleotide fragment which is at least 12 nucleotides in length and which has the sequence of a portion of the sequence of the DNA isolate as claimed in claim 7.

12. An oligonucleotide probe or an oligonucleotide primer
15 which hybridizes to the DNA isolate as claimed in claim 7.

13. A polypeptide fragment of human mGluR3 or human mGluR4 as claimed in claim 10, which fragment is at least 8 amino acids in length.

20

14. A recombinant DNA vector which comprises a DNA isolate as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7.

15. A host cell transformed or transfected with a vector
25 as claimed in claim 14.

16. A method for producing a host cell expressing human mGluR3 or human mGluR4 as claimed in any one of claims 8 to 10, which method comprises

- 30 (a) transforming or transfecting cells with a vector as claimed in claim 14,
(b) culturing the cells under conditions in which the mGluR3 or mGluR4 is expressed; and
(c) recovering a host cell expressing the mGluR3 or
35 mGluR4 from the culture.

17. A method of identifying or quantitatively determining

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in a sample a target nucleic acid encoding human mGluR3 or human mGluR4 as claimed in any one of claims 8 to 10, which method comprises

- 5 (a) contacting a probe as claimed in claim 12 with the sample; and
- (b) detecting or quantitatively determining hybridization of the probe with any target nucleic acid present in the sample.

10 18. An antibody specific for human mGluR3 or human mGluR4 as claimed in any one of claims 8 to 10.

15 19. A method for identifying a compound which binds to human mGluR3 or human mGluR4 receptor as claimed in any one of claims 8 to 10, which method comprises

- (a) contacting the compound with the receptor, and
- (b) measuring any binding of the compound to the receptor.

20 20. A method according to claim 19 wherein the compound is contacted with whole cells and/or cell membranes containing the receptor.

25 21. A method according to claim 19 or 20 wherein the binding of the compound to the receptor is compared with the binding to the receptor of a control ligand that is known to bind to the receptor.

30 22. A method for identifying a compound which modulates the activity of human mGluR3 or human mGluR4 receptor as claimed in any one of claims 8 to 10, which method comprises

- (a) contacting the compound with the receptor, and
- 35 (b) measuring any change in second messenger receptor activity.

23. A method according to claim 22 wherein the compound

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is contacted with whole cells containing the receptor.

24. A method according to claim 22 or 23 wherein any change in basal or stimulated adenylate cyclase activity is
5 measured.

25. A compound identified by a method as claimed in any one of claims 19 to 24.

10 26. A combination of human mGluR3 or human mGluR4 receptor as claimed in any one of claims 8 to 10 and an agent which modulates the second messenger activity of the receptor.

15 27. A method of modulating the second messenger activity of human mGluR3 or human mGluR4 receptor as claimed in any one of claims 8 to 10, which method comprises contacting the receptor with a compound which modulates the second messenger activity of the receptor.

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1 MPGKRGLGWWWARLPLCLLLSLYGPWMPSSLGKPKGHPHMNSIRIDGDI
 S G WA A V
 51 LGGLFPVHGRGSEGGKPCGELKKEKGIHRLEAMLFALDRINNDPDLLENIT
 A
 101 LGARILDTCSRDTHALEQSLTFVQALIEKDGEVRCGSGGPPPIITKPERV
 151 VGVIGASGSSVSIMVANILRLFKIPQISYASTAPDLSDNSRYDFFSRVVP
 201 SDTYQAQAMVDIVRALKWNVYSTVASEGSYGESGVEAFIQKSREDGGVCI
 L N
 251 AQSVKIPREPKAGEFDKIIRRLLETSNARAVIIFANEDDIRRVLEAARRA
 T K GI
 301 NQTGHFFWMGSDSWGSKIAPVLHLEEVAEGAVTILPKRMSVRGFDRYFSS
 S R
 351 RTLDNNRRNIWFAEFWEDNFHCKLSRHALKKGSHVKKCTNRERIGQDSAY
 I
 401 EQEGKVQFVIDAVYAMGHALHAMHRDLCPGRVGLCPRMDPVDGTQLLKYYI
 451 RNVNFSGIAGNPVTFNENGDAPEGRIYQYQLRNDSEYKVIGSWTDHLH
 G
 501 LRIERMHWPGSGQQLPRISICSLPCQPGERKKTVMKMPCCWHCEPCTGYQY
 A
 551 QVDYRTCKTCYPDMRPTENRTGCRPIPIIKLEWGSPWAVLPLFLAVVGIA
 S Q V D TMD-I
 601 ATLFVVITEVRYNDTPIVKASGRELSYVLLAGIFLCYATTFELMIAEPDLG
 V TMD-II
 651 TCSLRRIFLGLGMSISYAALLTKTNRIYRIFEQGRSVSAPRFISPASQL
 TMD-III
 701 AITESLISLOLLGICVWFVVDPSHSVVDQDQRTLDPRFARGVLKCDISD
 I TMD-IV
 751 LSLICLLGYSMMLMVTCTVYAIAKTRGVPETFNEAKPIGETMYTTCIVWLA
 TMD-V TMD-VI
 801 FIPIFFGTSQSADKLYIQTTTTLTVSVLSASVSLGMLYMPKVYIILFHPE
 TMD-VII
 851 QNVPKRKRSLKAVVTAATMSNKFTQKGNFRPNGEAKSELCELEAPALAT
 T
 901 KQTYVTYTNHAI

Fig. 2

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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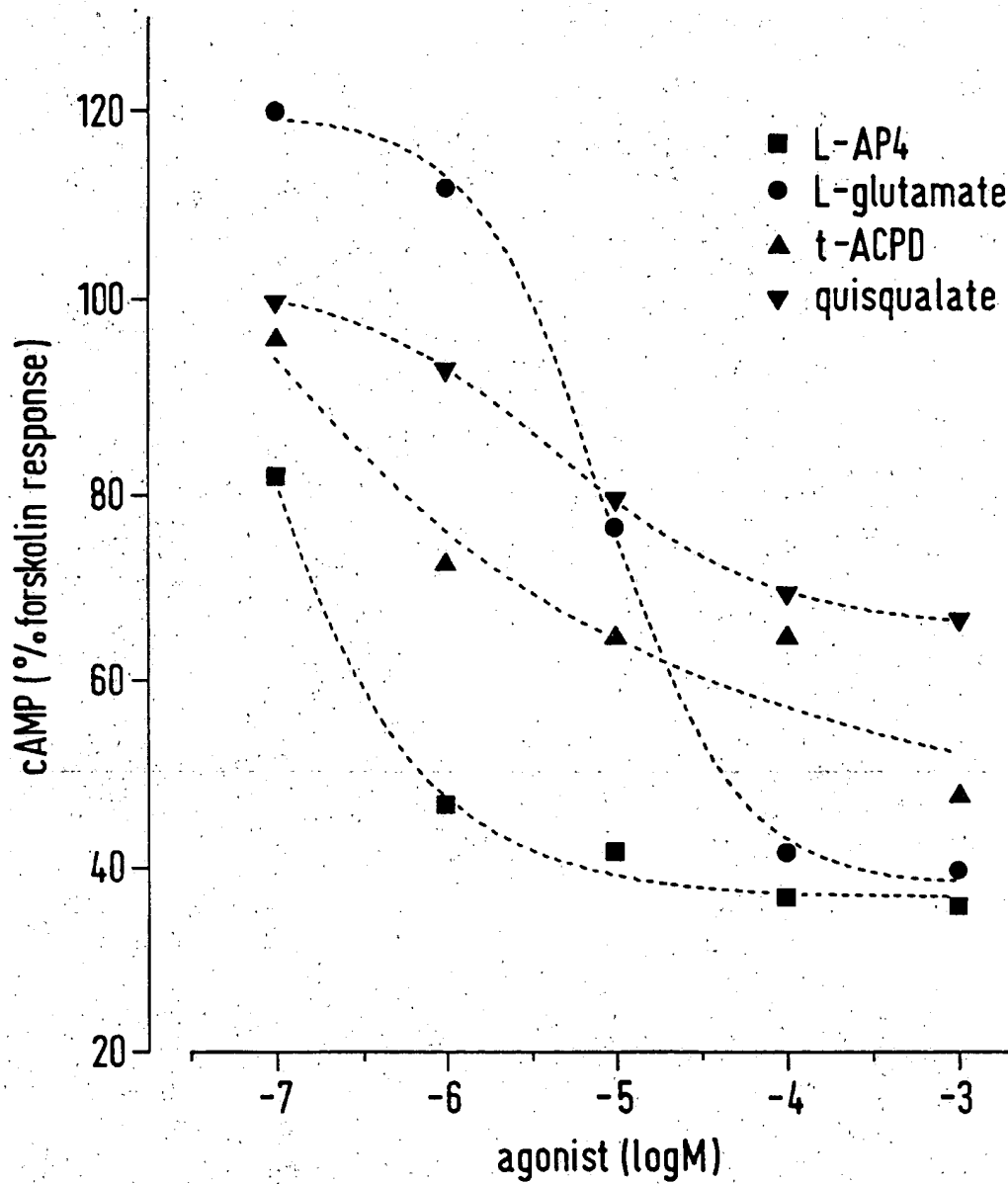


Fig.3